1: Holmberg--4-6 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 101, 175, 131

"The area of Bolivia inhabited by the Siriono is situated in the Departments of the Beni and Santa Cruz. It is roughly bounded on the north by the island forests, lying just south of the villages of Magdalena, Huacaraje, and Baures; on [6] the south, by the Franciscan Missions of Guarayos; on the east, by the Rio San Martín; and on the west, by the Rio Grande and Rio Mamoré. Within this extensive area the Siriono have lived and wandered in isolated pockets since the first European contact with them in 1693."

1: Holmberg--4 [8] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 101, 131

"The Siriono are a group of seminomadic aborigines inhabiting an extensive tropical forest area, of about 200 miles square, between latitudes 13° and 17° S. and longitudes 63° and 65° W., in northern and eastern Bolivia. The name applied to these Indians is not of their own origin. (2) They refer to themselves simply as mbía or 'people.' But

2. The origin of the name Siriono is unknown. Wegner (1934b) has suggested that it came from the Siriono word síri, meaning 'chonta palm,' but there is no such suffix as ono in the Siriono language and the Indians are unacquainted with the name applied to them.

as they have been called Siriono since first contact, and have been thus designated in the literature, I shall adopt the term."

1: Holmberg--6 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 101, 177

"Until the 1930's, a great many Siriono were living in the island forests of the Mojos plains east of Trinidad and between the Rio Grande and Rio Piráy, but now most of these have become acculturated and are living under conditions of almost forced labor on cattle ranches, farms, schools, and missions near Trinidad, Magdalena, Baures, El Carmen, Guarayos, and Santa Cruz. Actually, almost the only unacculturated Siriono extant today are those occupying the forest country southeast of the village of El Carmen. Here, east of the banks of the upper Rio Blanco, is located a range of hills, locally known as the Cerro Blanco, near which wander a few groups of Siriono, who have as yet been unmolested by white contact. There may also still be some living between the Rio Grande and Rio Piráy, but these have not been seen by me."

1: Holmberg--8-9 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 171, 101

"With the rest of their neighbors the Siriono show few affinities, cultural or linguistic. To the north and west live the warlike Moré, with whom they have had no contact. To the west are settled the Mojo, with whom they likewise have had little intercourse. Only in recent times have they associated with the Bauré and Itonama, who reside to [9] the north and who have been acculturated since the days of the Jesuits. Whenever possible they avoid clashes with the so-called Yanaigua, who wander to the south and who occasionally raid them, killing their men and stealing their women and children."

1: Holmberg--9 [5] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 101, 161

"As to the distribution of the Siriono south and southwest of Guarayos, I have no information because I never visited this area and the literature tells us nothing. However, the total population of the Siriono today is probably about two thousand."

3: Métraux --110 (no date) 1942 Siriono
116, 101, 175

"The Siriono (Chori), the least known of all eastern Bolivian tribes, were not observed by a trained anthropologist until Allan Holmberg visited them in 1940-1941. Judging by their number, these elusive Indians occupied an enormous area. Their easternmost groups wandered along the middle and lower course of the Ichilo, Chaparé, and Chimoré Rivers. They extended west to the Rio Grande (Guapay River) and were scattered from the Rio Grande to the San Miguel River in the vicinity of the Franciscan missions. They were found near Torno Largo and Bibosi on the Mamoré River. Siriono have also been seen near Carmen and Baurés on the Rio Blanco; some of their bands lived near the Machupo River and along the course of the lower Guaporé River."

3: Métraux--110-111 (no date) 1942 Siriono
116, 101, 175

"Wegner (1934, p. 5) states that the Rio Grande and Mamoré River Siriono called themselves Ñeoze-née, and names other groups in the same region the Tirinié and Jandé. He (1929-1932, pp. 321-329) [111] makes the surprising statement that among the Siriono, near Cuatro Ojos, between the Oiray River and the Rio Grande, there lived an extremely primitive race, the Quruñgu'á, who differed from the Siriono in physical appearance, but probably not in culture, and who were so low in the evolutionary scale or so degenerate that they even lacked an articulate language!"

5: Radwan--292 T-3 (1928?) 1928 Siriono
116, 101, 114, 177

In recent years, various essays have been published about wild Indian peoples, who live in the forest area of the Departamentos Santa Cruz and Beni of Bolivia. The descriptions concern only two groups (Stämmer) that have already come into a good deal of contact with the white race. The one stands in a friendly relationship with a large land owner in Estrella, a small village lying on the road connecting Trinidad, the capital of the Departamento Beni, and the missions in Guarayos; the other group can be reached out of Quatro Ojas to the harbors on Rio Piray. Both branches have been made known from photographs, the first by the botanist, Dr. Werdermann (1926) and the second by the engineer and photographer Gerstmann (1927). A third branch, which belongs to the race of Sirionos and lives about twenty-five kilometers southwest of the mission, San Pablo, in Guarayos, Departamento Santa Cruz, are shown in the accompanying pictures which were picked up for the first time in November, 1927. At the end of 1927 and the beginning of 1928, Professor Dr. Wegner traveled through this area and it is safe to assume that still more pictures of this tribe will be published.